

Draft Background paper RT 3.2

Migrants' social and financial remittances (asset transfers) and their effects on health and education

Expected outcome

The outcome from this Roundtable will focus on how policies and bilateral or multilateral cooperation could improve positive development outcomes from migration in the areas of health and education, taking into account gender equality.

Introduction and context

This roundtable will address the issue of financial and social remittances, which entails economic as well as social assets (ideas, knowledge, values, practices and skills). Migrants transfer their social and economic assets either by moving themselves, or by bringing back home financial remittances, knowledge, innovations and values, all which can have an important impact in improving their lives or those of their families. The World Bank estimates that the total value of financial remittances flows to developing countries was reaching USD 414 billion in 2013 and may rise to USD 540 billion by 2016. In addition migrants' asset transfers in the form of knowledge, skills and ideas acquired abroad - social remittances - can bring about cultural and social change in the countries of origin.

Investment in education and health enhances people's capabilities. Health and education are thus crucial development dimensions addressed by the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), but have received less systematic attention in previous GFMD meetings. This Roundtable will focus on these dimensions, also with a view to make it relevant to the Post-2015 United Nations development agenda debate. However, although financial remittances can correlate with positive development outcomes in the areas of health and education it is important to note that these remittances are private funds and do not replace the obligations of States to ensure the right to education and health for its citizens. Remittances are neither a substitute for effective national development strategies nor a substitute for official development aid.

Skilled migrants such as doctors, nurses and teachers often seek to leave poorer, unstable developing countries in search of better opportunities abroad, where they can realize their capabilities and have access to higher wages.

Some countries suffer from brain drain or human capital flight and in this regard ethical recruitment can be promoted. The question of how to retain or attract back skills (including from diaspora communities) is a broader issue of development, including standards in the health and education services.

Many of these migrants, meanwhile, are often not able to fully utilize their skills due to the lack of recognition of their qualifications in countries of destination. Hence, the discussion of migration issues could transcend and become relevant including at working parties on domestic regulations on trade in services, regarding services supplied through the movement of natural persons also in the context of the World Trade Organization (WTO)

It is important to highlight that the evidence of the impact of migrants' social and financial remittances, on health and education, is mixed and country-specific. The existence and sustainability of the impacts varies according to several factors, including country, gender and socioeconomic backgrounds of households, and whether the migration is short- or long term.

This Roundtable will highlight policies and practices that could facilitate the contribution of financial remittances towards household spending on health and education. There are differences in spending patterns between high skilled and low skilled migrants, and development impacts depend on transaction costs and how such resources are invested. Moreover, transformative changes to values, norms and gender relations brought by social remittances may sensitize the migrant household to the importance of prioritizing health and education.

This roundtable will focus on how migrants and migration (including remittances, diaspora engagement, temporary or permanent mobility) can contribute to positive development impacts in the areas of health and education. The greater access migrants have to their rights the more likely it is that they will be important agents of development and contribute to positive development outcomes in their country of origin.

Links to other GFMD Roundtables

The work in this roundtable is closely linked to the work in other GFMD Roundtables and it seeks to find linkages and complementarities especially to the following: RT 1.2 *Framing migration for the MDGs and the Post-2015 UN Development Agenda*, RT 2.2 *Facilitating positive development impacts of diaspora engagement in skills transfer, investment and trade between countries of residence and origin* as well as RT 3.1 *Empowering migrants, their households and communities for improved protection of rights and social development outcomes*.

The evidence of the links between migration and health

Research has shown that the presence of remittance income in a household can correlate with positive health outcomes, especially for children. Infants in remittance-receiving households in Mexico and Sri Lanka have been found to have higher birth weights. Members of remittance-receiving households have also been observed to have lower rates of infant mortality, higher weights during early childhood, as well as higher health-related knowledge vis-à-vis households that do not receive remittances.¹ Remittances are also commonly sent to help families to deal with health emergencies. A study of Mexican households confirms the assumption often made in the literature, namely that remittances alleviate liquidity constraints

¹ Hildebrandt and McKenzie, 2005; UNDP, 2009; De and Ratha, 2012

by providing an option for households in the country of origin to taking up formal or informal loans when facing a health emergency.²

Social remittances can also be important in the area of health. Visiting and returning migrants may bring back health-improving practices, related to, for example, access to safe water³, and practices such as annual medical check-ups. Diasporas can also transfer knowledge of latest medical developments. In Senegal, several practices related to health are changing thanks to migrants' intangible transfers, including for instance the abandonment of the tradition of burying dead close to sources of water and the introduction of the use of mosquito nets, which have both had striking effects on health and hygiene⁴. A recent study in Tanzania shows that friends and relatives of emigrants and return migrants have experienced positive changes in their attitudes and practices related to health, including increased awareness of sexual and reproductive health issues, thanks to the social remittances transferred in the framework of a migration experience in the South⁵. In Cameroon, expenditure on health care is higher among households with return migrants in comparison with non-migrant households⁶.

However, despite these positive effects linked to remittances, migration can also have detrimental effects on health. While remittance-recipient households and children were in general observed to improve their living standards, negative effects of family disruption on children's overall health were also observed during the first period of their parent's migration.

The issue of brain-drain can be a concern especially in the health sector. The emigration of health workers can be a real problem for certain countries of origin, especially small countries, who already struggle with weak health systems. Demand for health workers is increasing in high-income countries, where health systems can depend heavily on doctors, nurses and other health workers who have been trained abroad. In OECD countries, around 20% of doctors come from abroad. Nurses from the Philippines (110 000) and doctors from India (56 000) account for the largest share of migrant health workforce in OECD countries.⁷ For large countries such as India the emigration of health workers is not a concern in the same way as it might be for other countries where it can affect their national health system. On the other hand, small island states in the Caribbean and the Pacific as well as five African countries (Mozambique, Angola, Sierra Leone, United Republic of Tanzania, and Liberia) experience expatriation rates of doctors above 50 per cent. In developing countries that experience health workforce problems, emigration can affect the national health system and contribute to the acuteness of the problem, but it is not the sole cause.⁸ Migration could rather be seen as a symptom of failing health systems. Looking at the underlying factors of the migration, i.e. weak incentives, inadequate resources, and limited administrative capacity, the importance of finding optimal approaches to emigration policy becomes crucial. Such approaches should leverage the development outcomes of skilled worker's migration while making sure that enough human resources remain in a given country. The health systems of low-income countries also need to be strengthened more generally. Countries need to identify and implement changes in policies and practices in a country's health system, so that the

² Ambrosius, 2013

³ UNDP, 2009

⁴ Dièye Gueye, 2014.

⁵ Altvater et al, 2014.

⁶ Zourkaleini et al, 2014

⁷ OECD Policy Brief, February 2010

⁸ OECD Policy Brief, February 2010

country can respond better to its health and health system challenges such as human resource problems.

Brain drain is only part of the story. Brain Circulation or circular migration, can have a positive impact on social development in the country of origin through the social contacts, international experience and social assets that the migrant gain when working abroad and transfers back to the country of origin. Similarly, the potential to migrate might work as an incentive for young people to become health professionals. Since all of them do not migrate the net effect for the national health workforce might turn out positive. The central concern is to explore how these resources can be maximized to create as much positive development outcomes as possible without limiting the possibility for people to migrate. Our common goal must be to ensure that people migrate by choice rather than necessity.

WHO has developed a Global Code of Practice on the International Recruitment of Health Personnel⁹ to achieve an equitable balance of the interests of health workers, source countries and destination countries alike. The equitable balance of the interests of health workers, source countries and destination countries is promoted, with a particular emphasis on redressing the negative effects of health worker migration on countries experiencing a health workforce crisis.

The evidence of the links between migration and education

Migration has the potential to increase educational attainment for households in the sending country. There are numerous examples on how remittances influence the quantity of education positively. Households that receive remittances invest more heavily in child education than non-remittance-receiving households, as has been seen in Ethiopia and Sri Lanka—where children of migrants are more likely to be enrolled in private education as opposed to their counterparts.¹⁰ Similarly, a recent study in Cameroon shows that expenditure on education is also higher among households with emigrants abroad and return migrants than among non-migrant households¹¹. Remittances can also improve child literacy and school attendance (Mexico)¹², and influence reduction in dropout rates (El Salvador)¹³. Research from rural Pakistan suggests that temporary migration is associated with higher school enrolment, especially for girls, and similar trends have been observed in Ethiopia, Ghana, and India.¹⁴ A cross-country comparison of six sub-Saharan African nations shows a strong and positive correlation between the average number of household members with secondary education and receipt of international remittances from outside the continent.¹⁵

Remittances can furthermore affect qualitative aspects of education. Although information on qualitative outcomes of remittances on education is scarce, some examples can be provided. In the Philippines, improvements are evident where remittances are used to send children to

⁹ For more information see: <http://www.who.int/hrh/migration/code/practice/en/>

¹⁰ Dendir and Pozo, 2006; De and Ratha, 2012.

¹¹ Zourkaleini et al, 2014.

¹² Lopez-Cordova, 2005

¹³ Edwards and Ureta, 2003

¹⁴ Mansuri, 2006; Dendir and Pozo 2006; Gyimah-Brempong and Aseidu, 2009; Mueller and Shariff, 2011.

¹⁵ Taken from Dilip's PowerPoint at The Graduate Institute, Geneva on May 30, 2013.

private schools, which are considered to be better than public schools. Children of Overseas Filipino Worker (OFW) parents exhibit not only better academic performance, but also greater involvement and participation in academic organizations and extra-curricular activities.

Social remittances can also affect how education is valued in the country of origin. For example, relatives and friends of Tanzanian migrants living in neighbouring African countries and in Asia changed their attitude and behaviours related to education based on the experience of these migrants abroad and made efforts to improve local education, regarding cost and quality, in public schools as well as teaching methods¹⁶. In Senegal, the presence of immigrants, the engagement of return migrants, and Senegalese migrants abroad influenced the perception of the local population, which now assigns a higher value to education.

There are nevertheless also challenges attached to the migration and education nexus, especially in relation to the psychological factors for children with one or two parents that have migrated; some children do worse in school due to lack of parental support and control; some children need to devote themselves to family duties and can be forced to drop out of schools. The *potential to migrate* can also have complex impacts on educational attainment. In some cases the potential to migrate inspires seeking tertiary education, if education is seen as a factor enabling migration. In other cases, low skilled jobs in countries of destination that pay more than high skilled jobs in the countries of origin might encourage migration instead of education. Consequently, the positive impact of remittances also needs to be seen in relation to the possible negative effects of parental absence or migration possibilities on development, educational attainment and overall school performance.

Gender dynamics

Gender dynamics are important in looking at migration and social and financial remittances. Female and male migrants tend to have different patterns concerning the amount of remittances they send and how those resources are used. Female migrants often remit a larger share of their income and can forsake spending on their own health and education to the benefit of their children. Various studies suggest that women spend remittances to a larger extent towards family welfare, such as health and education. Disadvantages experienced by female headed households in Uganda have been shown to be off-set by remittance reception, by raising and diversifying income¹⁷ and, potentially, by increasing control over income. Migration can also be an empowering experience for women and enhance their autonomy. Women who migrate from traditional to advanced industrial societies may be exposed to new gender dynamics and become familiar with new norms regarding women's rights and opportunities. Through migrant women, these new social or cultural values may be transmitted back to the sending country, leading to greater empowerment of women and girls, including political and parliamentary participation.

Another gendered migration pattern worthy of note is female migration into caregiving occupations, ranging from nurses and physical therapists to nursing home aides and social care workers. As the wealthy countries age, female migration may well increase as more job opportunities in these areas become available. This would likely lead to what is known as the

¹⁶ Altwater et al, 2014; Dièye Gueye, 2014.

¹⁷ Appleton, 1996

global care chain, i.e. migrating caregivers employ other women to take care of their own children and parents.

Guiding questions

The following two guiding questions are meant to steer the discussion at the Forum meeting in Stockholm 14-16 May. The answers below are some examples that could be valuable in moving the discussion forward.

What models for managing human resources in the health and education sectors in developing countries can help retain or attract back skilled professionals (e.g. twinning initiatives between hospitals and education centers in countries of origin and residence, sabbatical leave-systems for contribution to health systems in countries of origin etc)?

Although, it can be complicated for low-income countries with weak systems to attract back skilled professions, there have in recent years been numerous initiatives to retain or attract back skilled personnel, utilizing the diaspora to maximize the positive implications that migration can have. International agreements, such as twinning projects at local as well as national level, between both public and private sector actors, can be important contributions. International organisations can help facilitate this and donor governments and international organisations can focus support on building robust health systems to encourage training, retention and better distribution of health work force.

One often cited example is the Migration for development in Africa (MIDA) initiative, operating in 11 African countries, which links the skills and expertise of the diaspora to the development of home countries. A more specific example is the MIDA Ghana Health Project. The main purpose of the project is to facilitate the temporary return of Ghanaian health professionals, from mainly the Netherlands, the UK and Germany, for the benefit of local health institutions. An evaluation of the program suggests that the project has broadened collaboration among individuals and institutions.

Another policy option to try to reduce the possible negative effects of migration of high-skilled personal is to train more professionals and create incentives for more of them to stay. There have been several approaches identified in that regard, including wage supplements for public-sector workers or training tailored to be especially useful in the country (for example paramedics rather than doctors). Another approach is to reform education financing to allow for private-sector provision so that people seeking training as a way to move abroad do not rely on public financing. This is already taking place in the Philippines with regard to nurses.¹⁸ In Ghana, improved salaries and allowances have been provided to health workers, as have other benefits such as new cars, in order to try to retain medical personal in the country's public health system. The United Kingdom's medical training initiative accommodate overseas post-graduate medical specialist to undertake a fixed period of training in the UK for up to two years. This initiative seeks to promote circular migration so participants can return home and apply the skills and knowledge they have developed.

¹⁸ IOM, 2010

How can governments, local authorities, international organisations and the private sector in countries of origin and destination assist migrant households so that their voluntary financial and social, remittances, micro-insurances or projects can contribute to positive development outcomes and improve access to education and health?

An example is the Franco-Malian co-development framework, which established a fund (2002-2004) in order to mobilize Malians abroad for the service of the Malian education system and other sectors. The fund was used to register skills of Malians in France and to supplement financing by the Malian diaspora of local projects. The Transfer of Knowledge through Expatriate Nationals (TOKEN) project aimed to encourage expatriate Malians to return, at least temporarily, to contribute to national development by, for example, teaching at Mali's university. The UNDP has financed the return of over 100 Malians to work as consultants to help do research and teach¹⁹.

In failed or fragile states, such as Somalia and Haiti, the diasporas face daunting challenges in their development efforts. Examples of the challenges faced by these diasporas and migrants point to the importance of the involvement and support of governments, local authorities, international organisations and the private sector. If no such support is provided the diaspora must finance all projects with personal resources and may in addition find it difficult to invest in sustainable and prioritized projects, due to lack of technical expertise and training²⁰.

In Morocco the Ministry in Charge of Moroccans Living Abroad and Migration Affairs provide such support to Moroccan nationals living abroad. One of the programs, "Mobilization of Moroccans Living Abroad" entails establishing networks of diaspora thematic groups – e.g., university professors, researchers, engineers, etc. – who are encouraged to support national development efforts in order to create wealth and access to social services, education and health.²¹

Possible measures

The outcome of the roundtable discussion is foreseen to be increased understanding of how policies and bilateral or multilateral cooperation could improve positive development outcomes from migration in the areas of health and education, taking into account gender equality. Possible general measures to this affect can include:

- increase knowledge of viable models for directing migrants' social and financial remittances for positive health- and education outcomes,

¹⁹ Martin et al, 2002.

²⁰ Weiss Fagen, 2009.

²¹ For more information, see: <http://en.marocainsdumonde.gov.ma/ministry-in-charge-of-moroccans-living-abroad-and-migration-affairs.aspx>

- establish policies and practices that encourage the diaspora (and returning migrants) to actively participate in the development strategies of the countries of origin and improve the quality of life regarding access to education and health.
- establish and promote voluntary principles and practices for the ethical international recruitment of health personnel, taking into account the rights, obligations and expectations of source countries, destination countries and migrant health personnel.
- encourage incitement systems to facilitate circular and temporary migration of health personnel, this way ensuring that skills and knowledge can be achieved to the benefit of both countries of origin and destination.
- recognise the potential offered by temporary return opportunities and the removal of barriers of circular mobility for example by allowing portable benefits, particularly relating to pensions and medical and life insurance, in order to facilitate visits or temporary return to countries of origin.
- strengthen the health and education systems in low-income countries including through more training and incentives to retain high-skilled personal in the country and to attract back the professionals that have migrated.

Annex

This Annex contains descriptions and references to examples of relevant frameworks, policies, programmes, projects and other experiences in relation to the issues raised in the policy part of the Background paper. This second part of the Background paper aims to form the basis of an evolving catalogue of policies and practices with a view to be stored and displayed on the GFMD PpP website in a Policy and Practice Database.

Main issue areas

Examples of how models for managing human resources in the health and education sectors in developing countries can help retain or attract back skilled professionals.

Title: Strategies to retain health professionals	
Country: Ghana	Partner(s): Ministry of Health
Thematic Area(s): Policy Coherence and Mainstreaming; Strategies for minimizing costs/maximizing human development	Tags: ²² Migration and Health; Brain Drain and Brain Gain
Summary: The Government of Ghana has attempted partial schemes to retain health professionals by providing doctors with an advantageous car hire-purchase scheme and preferential access to housing loans for all health personnel.	
Web Links : http://www.moh-ghana.org/pub_content.aspx?id=2	

Title: Promotion and recognition of skills and qualifications	
Country: Republic of Moldova	Partner(s): ETF, MD Government
Thematic Area(s): Labour migration and mobility	Tags: Return and Reintegration; Livelihood and Job Creation; Labour-Market Matching
Summary: The project is focused on optimizing the labour market of the Republic of Moldova, promoting student and professional exchanges and improving the economic conditions for returning migrants.	
Web Links : http://scoreboard.mfa.gov.md/search//&state=&theme=&partners=&df=&dt=&adv=&/	

²² A "tag" is a word or phrase that provides more detailed description of the policy or practice being shared, in relation to the indicated thematic area. For example, under the thematic area of Remittances, the tag may be "Migration and Health", or Migration, Trade and Investment"

Title: Inventory of Migrant support measures from an employment and skills perspective (MISMES)	
Country: Republic of Moldova	Partner(s): ETF in collaboration with the Migration Policy Centre (MPC) of the European University Institute (Florence, Italy), MD Government
Thematic Area(s): Governance of migration and coordination of dialogue	Tags: Labour-Market Matching; Migration Management
Summary: The objective of the project is to provide policy advice regarding the skills and employment dimension of migration management, building on existing evidence. It is expected that this approach will be useful for partner countries' migration policies, in particular those that entered, or are preparing for, a Mobility Partnership agreement with the EU.	
Timeframe: November 2013 to March 2015	
Web Links :	

Title: Medical training initiative	
Country: United Kingdom	Partner(s)/Funder(s): The Academy of Medical Royal Colleges
Thematic Area(s): Labour migration and mobility	Tags: Capacity Building; Migration and Health; Temporary and Circular Labour Migration
Summary: The medical training initiative accommodates overseas post-graduate medical specialists to undertake a fixed period of training in the UK for up to two years. This is a temporary route and it seeks to promote circular migration so that participants in a particular scheme could return to their home country and apply the skills and knowledge developed during that time in the UK.	
Web Links : http://www.aomrc.org.uk/mti.html	

Title: MIDA Ghana Health Project	
Country: Germany, Ghana, Netherlands, United Kingdom	Partner(s)/Funder(s): IOM; Ministry of Health of Ghana, Ghanaian diaspora groups in Europe
Thematic Area(s): Diasporas; Labour migration and mobility	Tags: Diaspora Empowerment and Engagement; Migration and Health; Temporary and Circular Labour Migration
Summary: The MIDA Ghana Health project contributes to the development of human resources in the health sector in Ghana. Ghanaian and other African migrants in EU countries can transfer knowledge, skills and experience through temporary assignments to Ghana. Also, health workers from Ghana have the opportunity to engage in specialized training at health care institutions in the Netherlands, Germany or the United Kingdom.	
The MIDA Ghana Health project started in 2002 and finished in December 2012. The project was linked to the five-year Human Resources Policies & Strategies (HRPS) for the Health Sector 2007-2011, as defined by the Ministry of Health of Ghana.	
Web Links : http://diaspora.iom.int/mida-ghana-health-project	

Title: Better managing the mobility of health professionals in the Republic of Moldova		
Country: Republic of Moldova	Partner(s): EC, WHO, National Partners (Ministry of Health, National Agency for Employment, State Medical and Pharmaceutical University “Nicolae Testimiteanu”, National Medical and Pharmaceutical College).	
Thematic Area(s): Data and research ; Labour migration and mobility	Tags: Migration and Health; Migration and Education; Brain Drain and Brain Gain; Temporary and Circular Labour Migration	
<p>Summary: The project started from 2011 and will continue till the end of 2014. The Project strengthens Moldova's capacity in migration management of the health professionals as creating a good balance of the Moldovan health system.</p> <p>Among other activities concluded, and in order to increase the knowledge base on migration of health professionals from Moldova, there were concluded three studies to determine the factors that led to migration as well as to find more about the professional integration of those who left and their plans for return to Moldova.</p> <p>Additionally, in order to promote legal and circular migration, a draft of a Bilateral Agreement was prepared in 2013. The Agreement which will be signed between the MD Government and the EU destination countries will be in accordance with the WHO Global Code of Practice on the International Recruitment of Health Personnel. The negotiation on signing the mentioned Agreement has already started.</p> <p>Project's objectives:</p> <p>1. To expand the information on migration of Moldovan health professionals 2. To facilitate the circular migration of Moldovan health professionals 3. To prevent and reduce the negative effects of brain drain and brain waste.</p>		
Web Links : http://scoreboard.mfa.gov.md/project/view/146		

Title: Promoting permanent and temporary return of Moldovan overseas graduates		
Country: Republic of Moldova	Partner(s):	
Thematic Area(s): Strategies for minimizing costs/maximizing human development; Diasporas	Tags: Addressing push-factors of migration; Brain drain; Migration and education; Return and reintegration; Skilled migration.	
<p>Summary: The objective of the Program was to address brain-drain through permanent return of overseas young graduates for promoting the circulation of innovative ideas and skill transfer and developing trans-border relations. The target group of the Program was the Moldovan graduates of overseas universities of up to 35 years old who wished to come back to the Republic of Moldova and be employed in the public or private sector. The program offered support to overseas graduates in the identification of employers, logistical and administrative assistance, financial support in covering transportation costs from the destination country to the country of origin and a monthly living allowance as a top-up to the salary offered by the employer from the Republic of Moldova to the beneficiaries for a period of up to six months.</p>		
Web Links : http://iom.md/attachments/110_succes_stories_eng.pdf		

Title: OECD database on migrants in OECD countries	
Country: OECD	Partner(s): France (AFD)
Thematic Area(s): Data and research; Diasporas; Labour migration and mobility	Tags: Brain Drain and Brain Gain; Data and Research; Migration Profiles; Policy coherence
Summary: This database provides comprehensive and comparative information on a broad range of demographic and labour market characteristics of immigrants living in OECD countries. It is helpful to better understand migrant characteristics and inform policy development in this regard: highly qualified migration and brain drain issues, available skills and qualifications among diaspora members, localization and so on.	
Web Links : http://www.oecd.org/els/mig/dioc.htm	

Title: Addressing brain-drain and strengthening Moldova as a Research & Development hub through temporary return of expatriated Moldovan scientists	
Country: Republic of Moldova	Partner(s):
Thematic Area(s): Strategies for minimizing costs/maximizing human development; Diaspora	Tags: Addressing push-factors of migration; Brain Drain and Brain Gain; Migration and education; Return and reintegration; Skilled migration.
Summary: The goal of the program was to expand Moldova’s capacity in increasing the impact of circular migration on the development of research and development (R&D) sector through temporary return of representatives of the Moldovan Scientific Diaspora (MSD). The program supported the identification of leading Moldovan diaspora scientists to undertake a temporary assignment in Moldova at a local research/academic institution. These returnees were of symbolic importance, and were featured in an anti-brain drain public information campaign, which aimed to stem the migration culture, especially the sentiment among young Moldovans that there is “no future” in Moldova. Additionally, a database featuring all interested candidates was designed and which formed the basis for designing follow-up programming. The activity was implemented in cooperation with the Academy of Sciences of Moldova, which developed terms of references for the temporary placement of the Moldovan experts. As a result of the visits, MSD have (re)-initiated research collaborations with colleagues from Moldovan Institutions; delivered lectures and guidance to license, Master’s and PhD theses students and shared their knowledge and experience; joint publications were published in national and international journals, and discussions on the possibility of joint projects development to apply to different national and international programs including the EU’s FP7 were held.	
Web Links : http://iom.md/attachments/110_temp_return_eng.pdf	

Title: Circular Migration between Ghana and Italy	
Country: Ghana	Partner(s)/Funder(s): the Netherlands the UK and IOM
Thematic Area(s): Diasporas; Labour migration and mobility	Tags: Capacity Building; Diaspora Empowerment and Engagement; Labour-Market Matching; Livelihood and Job Creation; Migration and Health; Policy Coherence; Temporary and Circular Labour Migration
Summary: The Government of Ghana, with the support of IOM, the Netherlands and the UK, has a circular migration program to encourage Ghanaian professionals to return on an temporary basis to teach and provide medical assistance in various regions.	
Web Links:	

Title: Reintegration of highly qualified medical staff (specialists) into the health sector in Malawi	
Country: Malawi	Partner(s)/Funder(s): EU, GIZ, DFID, Government of Malawi, Malawi College of Medicine EU contribution: EUR 1 040 000 Total budget : EUR 1 300 000
Thematic Area(s): Diasporas; Labour migration and mobility; Strategies for minimising costs/maximising human development	Tags: Brain Drain and Brain Gain; Capacity building; Diaspora empowerment and engagement; Enabling regular migration; Gender; Immigration; Labour market matching; Local development; Migration and health; Recruitment; Return and reintegration; Skilled migration; Temporary and circular migration
Summary: The project aims to improve the quality of the health system in Malawi through i) enabling and incentivising the permanent and temporary return migration of medical specialists into both the health work force and the medical training institutions of Malawi ii) further improving and future-proofing the quality of the health system by providing new medical students with access to teaching by returning health professionals. Temporary re-migration provides access to a wider network of health professionals through foreign professionals that have previously worked in Malawi. Additional work is proposed to improve and increase circular migration for medical students studying abroad by reinforcing ties to Malawi through improved follow-up and communications.	
Web Links:	

Title: Health Partnerships - UK health partnerships with low-income	
Country: United Kingdom	Partner(s):
Thematic Area(s): Strategies for addressing irregular migration and enabling regular migration	Tags: Capacity Building; Migration and Health; Temporary and Circular Labour Migration
Summary: The UK funds a health partnership scheme, which enables overseas volunteering by UK health professionals in order to contribute effectively to global health development and also to strengthen the skills of the UK workforce when the volunteer returns.	
Web Links: http://www.healthpartners-int.co.uk/ http://www.healthpartners-int.co.uk/our_projects/our_projects.html	

Title: Temporary Return of Qualified Nationals (TRQN, 2006 – ongoing)	
Coordination: IOM Netherlands. Target Countries: Afghanistan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Ethiopia, Georgia, Kosovo, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Cape Verde, Morocco, Iraq, Armenia, Ghana, Somalia	Partner(s): IOM missions and government institutions in the target countries. Ministry of Foreign Affairs in the Netherlands (funding)
Thematic Area(s): Diaspora; Remittances; Strategies for minimizing costs/maximizing human development; Governance of migration and coordination of dialogue	Tags: Diaspora Empowerment and Engagement; Brain Drain and Brain Gain; Capacity building; Migration and health; Migration profiles; Migration management; Temporary and circular labour migration; Transfer of values, ideas, knowledge and skills.
<p>Summary: The TRQN project contributes to the development of selected countries by facilitating the temporary return of qualified nationals residing in the Netherlands. The project is now in its 3th phase and is operational in nine countries. The project focusses on capacity building in sectors and areas identified by the target countries. The required knowledge and skills are made available by temporary return assignments by qualified nationals.</p> <p>IOM the Netherlands is coordinating the project and closely cooperates with IOM offices and government stakeholders in the target countries. The TRQN project also offers internships and training opportunities in the Netherlands for selected staff of host institutions and government agencies.</p>	
Web Links : http://www.iom-nederland.nl/nl/migratie-en-ontwikkeling/temporary-return	

Examples of support to assist migrant households so that their voluntary financial and social remittances, micro-insurances or projects contribute to improve access to education and health

Title: Three for One (Trés por Uno) Program	
Country: Mexico	Partner(s): Federal, State and Municipal Governments
Thematic Area(s): Remittances; Diaspora	Tags: Migration and Health; Migration and Education
<p>Summary: The Three for One Program for Migrants supports the initiatives of Mexicans living abroad and gives them the opportunity to channel their resources into works of social impact that directly benefit their home communities in Mexico. It works with contributions from clubs or federations of migrants living abroad, the Federal Government (through SEDESOL - The Social Development Secretariat) and the state and municipal governments. For every peso sent by migrants, the Federal, State and Municipal governments add 1 peso each, thus multiplying by three the amount sent. Hence the name: 3x1. The initiatives can be in several areas including Education and Health.</p>	
Web Links : http://www.sedesol.gob.mx/es/SEDESOL/Infromacion_del_Programa3x1	

Title: Optimizing diaspora support for education and health		
Country: Jamaica	Partner(s)/Funder(s):	
Thematic Area(s): Diasporas; Remittances	Tags: Migration and Health; Migration and Education	
<p>Summary: As in many developing countries with high emigration, so in Jamaica, a number of hometown and high school alumnae associations with branches/chapters comprised of migrants in the Diaspora, provide substantial, though ad hoc, support in cash and kind to specific hospitals and schools in Jamaica. Groups of doctors visit and provide services and bring medication and equipment (with Customs charges waived) to rural and low income urban areas from time to time; computers and other equipment is sent to schools. This model could be further developed so as to optimize the potential impact on the health and education sectors. If these efforts could be streamlined into national development plans, the impact could be increased and sustained. Some capacity building to develop and launch the necessary strategy and procedures would be necessary, as, for example, support provided through the IOM's Migration in Development in Africa (MIDA) programme.</p>		
Web Links :		

Title: Togo Diaspora program		
Country: Togo	Partner(s)/Funder(s): Togo	
Thematic Area(s): Diasporas	Tags: Diaspora Empowerment and Engagement; Local Development; Migration and Health; Migration and Education	
<p>Summary: The programme was officially launched, after an exploration phase, on February 27, 2014, and is the first national conference aimed at mobilizing diaspora skills for capacity building in Togo. This is the first time that Togo held such a meeting with its diaspora. The goal is to restore the confidence needed to make the Diaspora a strategic player development in Togo. More specifically, the national conference aimed at creating conditions and tools for a stronger involvement of Togolese living abroad in the national development project.</p> <p>After discussion with the Diaspora, the Togo Diaspora Programme Committee decided to subdivide the conference into 3 parts: a meeting was held on March 8, 2014, in Paris for the European zone, another on March 15 in Montreal for the North America region, and the final meeting was held on 27 -28 March 2014 in Lomé for the African zone.</p> <p>In-kind transfers from the diaspora contribute directly to the development of the country through projects to build schools, markets, health centres and other rural infrastructure (rural electrification, construction of rural roads etc.). The diaspora participation covers the areas of health, education and new technologies of information and communication (NTIC), where the diaspora contributes by providing medicines, equipment and materials necessary for different projects.</p>		
Web Links :		

Title: Medical cooperation with Georges Washington University - “Physicians for Peace”		
Country: Eritrea	Partner(s)/Funder(s): Physicians for Peace	
Thematic Area(s): Diaspora	Tags: Diaspora Empowerment and Engagement; Migration and Health,	
<p>Summary: Initiated by medical experts from the Eritrean Diaspora in the United States, an ambitious project of medical cooperation with Georges Washington University -“Physicians for Peace” - ran for many years recently. “Physicians for Peace” significantly contributed in upgrading the skills of Eritrean doctors, especially through post graduate paediatric and surgery courses. The group was active, as well, in medical practices within Eritrean medical institutions. Although many of the physicians in the program were foreigners, it was introduced by medical professionals in the Eritrean Diaspora who put their links and friendships to the service of their home country.</p>		
Web Links :		

Title: Resource mobilization among migrant communities for health micro insurance		
Country: Mali, Senegal, Comoros, and France	Partner(s)/Funder(s): Centre de recherche médecine, sciences, santé et société (CERMES)	
Thematic Area(s): Diasporas; Remittances	Tags: Data and Research; Migration and Health; Remittances; Diaspora Empowerment and Engagement	
<p>The purpose of this project is to evaluate, in three countries (Kayes Region of Mali, Matam Region of Senegal and at Ngazidjain in the Comoros), the feasibility of migrant communities contributing full or partial payment for health micro insurance for their families at home. The first phase of the project consists of case studies of similar experiences, followed by a feasibility analysis to estimate money transfer amounts, determine the willingness of the migrant communities to transfer funds for micro insurance and evaluate the organizational capacity in both the country of migration and of origin. Depending on the outcomes of these evaluations, a number of trial projects will be implemented: in Mali, the trial could enlist the collaboration of the Union Technique de la Mutualité Malienne (UTM), a mutual health insurance operator with a branch in Kayes. At Ngazidja, the mutual health organization network, established by the Fédération nationale des mutuelles de santé des Comores (FENAMUSAC), with the support of the International Development Research Centre (IDRC), could serve as the health insurance operator. Lastly, in Matam Region, there is no functioning health insurance operator and the trial will need to set up a local operator.</p> <p>The target groups are first and foremost the migrant communities (of Mali, Senegal and the Comoros) residing in France. They will be asked to contribute the premiums for micro insurance health products, and to cover their families living in their country of origin. The size of the immigrant populations in France are 8,000 (from Mali), 15,000 (from Comoros) and 20,000 (Senegal).</p> <p>The final beneficiaries will be the migrant workers' families who can become members of micro insurance schemes in Mali (managed by Union technique de la Mutualité malienne) and in the Comoros (by a network of health mutuels supported by CIDR).</p>		
Web Links: http://www.microinsurancefacility.org/projects/lessons/feasibility-resource-mobilization-migrant-health		

Title: Policy-oriented research on the impact of South-South remittances on development, <i>African and Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) Observatory on Migration</i>	
Countries: Cameroon, Tanzania, Senegal,	Partner(s): Initiative of the ACP Secretariat Funders: European Union, Switzerland, IOM, IOM Development Fund, UNFPA
Thematic Area(s): Remittances, Data and research	Tags: Evaluation and impact assessment; Migration and education; Migration and health; Remittances; Transfer of values, ideas, knowledge and skills; Return and reintegration; Data and research; Local development
<p>Summary: The ACP Observatory on Migration is a reference network of migration researchers and specialists working on South-South migration with the aim of producing research and data in order to promote informed and evidence-based policymaking.</p> <p>Remittances, including both financial and social transfers, is one of the main areas of research. Given the lower extent of the impact of financial remittances in a South-South context, the impact of social and cultural remittances is even more meaningful in this context. Evidence from several studies carried out in ACP countries show how social transfers can empower migrants in fostering the development of their home country. While money transfers often have a value for single households, recipients of social and cultural remittances spread them to entire communities, triggering a multiplier effect and a longer term impact on both economic and of sustainability of productive sectors in the long term.</p> <p>Studies were carried out in Cameroon, Senegal, and Tanzania. According to the findings, social transfers were particularly relevant in the area of health and education. The study in Tanzania demonstrates that relatives and friends left behind changed their attitude and behaviours related to education based on the experience of Tanzanian migrants in neighboring African countries and in Asia related to cost of education, quality of education in public schools and teaching methodologies. In Senegal, the presence of immigrants and the engagement of return migrants and Senegalese migrants abroad influenced the perception of the local population, which now assigns a higher value to education. Similarly, a quantitative study in Cameroon shows that expenditure on education is also higher among households with return migrants than among non-migrant households. In Senegal, several practices related to health are changing thanks to migrants' intangible transfers, including for instance the abandonment of the tradition of burying dead close to sources of water and the use of mosquito nets, among others, which have both had striking effects on health and hygiene.</p>	
<p>Web Links: ACP Observatory on Migration research studies: http://www.acpmigration-obs.org/Our%20publications Migration and development within the South: <i>New evidence from African, Caribbean and Pacific countries:</i> http://www.acpmigration-obs.org/MigrationandDevelopmentwithintheSouth</p>	

Title: Co-Development Program for Youth		
Country: France	Partner(s):	
Thematic Area(s): Diaspora	Tags: Civil Society; Diaspora Empowerment and Engagement; Local Development	
<p>Summary: The French Co-development program introduces the idea of “supporting initiatives by young people of immigrant origin”, a policy that enables youth associations of immigrant descent in France to create partnerships with youth associations in the parents’ countries of origin to be co-financed for socio-cultural activities that are deployed on both territories. They implement activities of social and/or cultural nature on both North/South areas, favouring on the one hand their socio-vocational integration and the development of citizenship in France, apart from the development of the regions of departure.</p>		
Web Links : http://www.pseau.org/codev_mali/		

Title:		
Country: Eritrea	Partner(s)/Funder(s):	
Thematic Area(s): Diaspora	Tags: Migration and Education	
<p>Summary: The Eritrean Government has encouraged Eritrean communities in the Sudan and in Saudi Arabia to open schools that apply the Ministry of Education curriculum. These community schools benefit from full support of the Government. The students are made to participate in the annual Eritrean School Leaving Examinations. The links hence created are important tools to transmit Eritrean culture and values to the new generations of Eritreans and to encourage them to somehow contribute in the home country of their parents.</p>		
Web Links :		

Title: PAISD, Programme d’appui aux initiatives de solidarité pour le développement (codevelopment program)		
Country: France, Senegal	Partner(s): French government, Senegalese government	
Thematic Area(s): Civil society and the private sector; Diasporas; Remittances; Strategies for minimizing costs/maximizing human development	Tags: Civil society; Diaspora empowerment and engagement; Migration and entrepreneurship; Local development; Remittances; Return and reintegration	
<p>Summary: This bilateral program aims at facilitating actions undertaken by Senegalese diaspora members living in France for the economic and social development of their country of origin. It has four main components: i) support diaspora entrepreneurs willing to create businesses in Senegal through technical assistance; ii) mobilize highly qualified diaspora members for short expertise missions in Senegal; iii) co-fund local development projects undertaken by Senegalese migrants associations in regions of origin (health facilities, schools etc); iv) mobilize 2nd and 3rd generations of Senegalese diaspora to participate in voluntary missions for development projects in Senegal. An evaluation of this programme has been conducted in 2013. It underlines the positive results achieved: between 2009 and 2012, 485 diaspora entrepreneurs have been supported, 62 experts mobilized and 132 businesses created. Local development projects have led to the creation of many schools and health facilities in regions of origin.</p>		
Web Links : http://www.codev.gouv.sn/		

Title: Supporting the establishment of the Moldovan Diaspora Relations Bureau	
Country: Republic of Moldova	Partner(s): International Organisation for Migration
Thematic Area(s): Policy coherence and mainstreaming; Remittances; Rights of migrants; Strategies for minimizing costs/maximizing human development; Civil society and the private sector; Data and research; Diaspora; Governance of migration and coordination of dialogue	Tags: Brain drain and brain gain; Capacity building; Diaspora empowerment and engagement; Diaspora investment and entrepreneurship; Local development; Mainstreaming migration into development planning; Policy coherence; Protection, empowerment and rights of migrants; Remittances; Return and reintegration; Skilled migration.
Summary: Improved institutional, normative, procedural and technical capacity of the Government of Moldova to engage with the Moldovan Diaspora, so as to harness the Diaspora resources for the homeland development through supporting the establishment of a permanent public institution possessing adequate capacity to meet the challenges posed by the Diaspora-engaging mandate. The established Diaspora Relations Bureau ensures coordination of the state policy in the field of relations with Diaspora, including citizens of the Republic of Moldova established temporary or permanently abroad, persons originating from Republic of Moldova and their descendents, as well as communities established by them. It coordinates the process of policy making in the field of relations with the Diaspora, thus contributing to keeping and affirming Moldovans' ethnic, cultural and linguistic identity abroad, capitalization of the human and material potential of the Diaspora. It also coordinates activities of cultural, educational, economic and social nature developed by ministries and other public authorities aimed at supporting and collaborating with the Diaspora representatives.	
Web Links:	

Title: BaLinkBayan - Online Portal for Diaspora Engagement	
Country: Philippines	Partner(s):
Thematic Area(s): Diasporas; Policy coherence and mainstreaming	Tags: Capacity Building; Diaspora Empowerment and Engagement; Migration and Entrepreneurship; Migration, Trade and Investments; Policy Coherence; Temporary and Circular Labour Migration
Summary: BaLinkBayan is a one-stop online portal dedicated to the overseas Filipino. With the steady inflow of remittances to the Philippines and the growing awareness of its potential for sustenance and development, the Commission on Filipinos Overseas (CFO) recognized the need to establish BaLinkBayan. A quip on the Filipino word balikbayan (a returning overseas Filipino), Balinkbayan is a means to connect Filipino individuals and communities to the Philippines through the Diaspora to Development (D2D) program of the CFO. This program promotes and supports diaspora-driven initiatives such as investment, philanthropy, and technology and skills transfer. In line with the Philippine Development Plan (PDP) 2011-2016, BaLinkBayan serves as the perfect platform to ensure better services for the overseas Filipino. BaLinkBayan's long term pursuit for inclusive and sustainable growth is driven by the collective strength of overseas Filipinos that can serve as catalysts to fuel Philippine economic development. Through this ongoing pursuit, BaLinkBayan strives to make an impact by encouraging our overseas Filipinos to participate and help achieve the United Nations Millennium Development Goals (UN-MDGs) such as the eradication of hunger and poverty, achievement of universal primary education, the reduction of child mortality, improvement of maternal health, and environmental sustainability.	
Web Links: http://balinkbayan.gov.ph	

Title: Promoting the participation of Salvadorians abroad as partners in the National Programme for Literacy Teaching	
Country: El Salvador and diaspora destination countries	Partner(s)/Funder(s): Ministry for Education, Ministry of External Relations, through the Vice ministry for Salvadorians Abroad
Thematic Area(s): Diaspora and development	Tags: Migration and Education; Transfer of Values, Ideas, Knowledge and Skills
<p>Summary: The main objective of this project is to promote the participation of Salvadorians abroad in activities realized on a national level, through the National Plan for Literacy Teaching, aimed to eradicate illiteracy in all sectors of the Salvadorian population, including those living outside the national borders.</p> <p>Through this initiative the Salvadorians abroad participate, collectively or individually, as partners for development through the mobilization of resources - financial or in kind. Expatriate Salvadorians participate as “voluntary ambassadors” and as voluntary literacy teachers in the communities of origin or place of residence.</p>	
Web Links :	

Other related examples

Title: El Salvador Global	
Countries: El Salvador and countries of destination for the Salvadorian diaspora.	<p>Partner(s): Salvadorian ministries and authorities (Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores (MRREE), Agencia de Promoción de Exportaciones e Inversiones de El Salvador (PROESA), Fundación para el Desarrollo Económico y Social (FUSADES), Instituto Superior de Economía y Administración de Empresas (ISEADE-FEPADE), Ministerio de Economía (MINEC), Ministerio de Educación (MINED), Ministerio de Salud Pública y Asistencia Social (MSPAS) , la Universidad Dr. José Matías Delgado (UJMD), Asociación Salvadoreña Industria (ASI) y la Cámara de Comercio e Industria de El Salvador), members of the El Salvadorian diaspora.</p> <p>Funders: The government of El Salvador, the German Agency for International Cooperation (GIZ)</p>
Thematic Area(s): Diasporas	Tags: Temporary and Circular Labour Migration; Transfer of Values, Ideas, Knowledge and Skills; Migration and Health; Migration and Education; Local Development.
<p>Summary: EL SALVADOR GLOBAL is an initiative that seeks to engage expatriate Salvadorians prominent in research, scientific development, technology, innovation, entrepreneurship and business in an initiative for exchange of knowledge and learning to serve the development of El Salvador.</p> <p>This initiative is accompanied by a group of public-private institutions, grouped in an organizing committee that supports each of the activities and projects that the partners wish to execute in the country.</p> <p><i>Overall Objectives:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EL SALVADOR GLOBAL identify and link highly skilled Salvadorians on the national and international level, in order to strengthen and promote development in the areas of science, technology, innovation, entrepreneurship and business, through a network of knowledge. <p><i>Specific objectives:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spread knowledge through the development and execution of programmes and projects, such as: discussions, conferences, seminars, internships, tutorials, and others necessary to achieve the objective. 	

- Benefit natural or legal persons, for example prominent university students and post-graduates, business people in sectors linked to the objective of the foundation of EL SALVADOR GLOBAL, youths with dynamic ventures in sectors uncommon in the country, academic and business researchers, scientists, etc.

Web Links:

<http://www.rree.gob.sv/>

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=r64iMDNji8w>

Title: Promotion of social, economic, and cultural opportunities to decrease migration: Promoting ties to and participation of Salvadorians abroad in productive initiatives within the Salvadorian territory	
Country: El Salvador	Partner(s)/Funder(s): Ministry of External Relations
Thematic Area(s): Diaspora	Tags: Local development; Social Cohesion and Integration; Diaspora Empowerment and Engagement
<p>Summary:</p> <p>The objective of this strategy is to promote initiatives of economic development, as well as social, cultural and environmental initiatives, with the active participation of expatriate Salvadorians, who contribute to sustainable development and the generation of settling opportunities to increase the quality of life and decrease the migration level through the creation of conditions and tools for capacity development, education opportunities and creation of alternatives that allows for improvement of the household's income levels.</p> <p>This strategy considers the Salvadorians abroad strategic partners for development and the interventions are made from a multi-disciplinary and multi-sectorial perspective, recognizing the reality in the districts, the migration dynamics and the economic, political, cultural, and social rights of individuals. The strategy is deduced from the Institutional Policy of Protection and Connection for Migrant Salvadorians and considers the following courses of action:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Promote the integration of the migration and development agenda in the management of institutions on local level. 2. Promote the development of local public policies within the area of migration. 3. Generate information and knowledge in order to promote the integration of the expatriate community in the national economic, social, political and cultural development processes. 4. Facilitate and support inter-institutional programmes directed towards the connection between Salvadorians abroad and the national territory within the economic, social, political and cultural fields. 5. Strengthening of the organisation capacity and personal development of the population most likely to migrate (youth, women, NN) 	
<p>Web Links : http://www.rree.gob.sv/index.php/media-gallery/241-documental-de-migracion-y-desarrollo?category_id=938</p>	

Title: Management Model for Investment and Business for Salvadorians Abroad (Modelo de Gestión de Inversiones y Negocios para Salvadoreños en el Exterior)	
Country: El Salvador	Partner(s)/Funder(s): Ministry of Economy, National Commission for micro- and small enterprises, Ministry of Agriculture and Stockbreeding, Ministry of Tourism, Salvadorian Agency for Promotion of Investment and Export, the Social Investment fund for Local Development, Salvadorian Development Bank, municipal governments and local actors (Ministerio de Economía, Comisión Nacional de la Micro y Pequeña Empresa, Ministerio de Agricultura y Ganadería, Ministerio de Turismo, Agencia de Promoción de Inversiones y Exportaciones de El Salvador, Fondo de Inversión Social para el Desarrollo Local, Banca de Desarrollo de El Salvador)
Thematic Area(s): Diaspora	Tags: Migration, Trade and Investments; Public Sector and Public Private Partnerships; Local Development.
<p>Summary: The Management Model for Investment and Business for Salvadorians living abroad define a series of mechanisms and strategies, aimed at integrating and coordinating the government services that can be used to stimulate the participation of co-nationals living abroad, to carry out productive as well as social investment initiatives in El Salvador.</p> <div style="text-align: center;"> </div> <p>The Management Model for Investment and Business for Salvadorians living abroad is composed of two large programmes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Support investments and businesses of Salvadorians abroad: concentrates on stimulating expatriate Salvadorians’ initiatives for productive investment, trade relations and/or business. b) Strengthen opportunities for co-development: shared contribution of resources, with participation of migrant associations, to stimulate the carrying out of community projects, mainly of social investment. <p>In the same manner it clarifies a service mechanism for Salvadorians living abroad that wishes to invest in the country, by identifying concrete support in four sectors: financial solutions, technical assistance, investment incentives, and legal assistance.</p> <p>Lastly, the programme seeks to institutionalize a service practice for the investments of compatriots living abroad, such as the creation of an inter-institutional committee that could strategically monitor the problems identified in the investment process, and that could also serve as a platform for the existing programmes or programmes that are developed to promote or facilitate investments.</p>	
Web Links :	

Title: Prevention strategy on the risks of undocumented migration	
Country: El Salvador	Partner(s)/Funder(s): Universidad Centroamericana José Simeón Cañas, UNFPA Country Office, Ford Foundation.
Thematic Area(s): Addressing irregular migration,	Tags: Protection, empowerment and rights of migrants; Return and reintegration
<p>Summary: In order to support strategies related to emigration and its implications on adolescents and youth, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs developed a communication strategy on the prevention of the risks and health care, with emphasis on Sexual Reproductive Health in irregular migratory processes among adolescents and young people.</p> <p>The communication strategy was based on a qualitative study that inquired about the context and sociocultural factors influencing the undocumented migration of Salvadorans to USA, as well as the perceptions of these young people about the risks of this type of migration. The study focused on young people ages 15 to 24 who were potential migrants or migrant returnees. The evidence generated by the study included videos from key informants and other didactic materials.</p> <p>In this context, an inter-institutional migration working group (Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Health, MINSAL, Youth Units at the Ombudsman's Office, UNFPA and the Ministry of education, MINED) was established with two objectives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) To coordinate at the central level as well as at the local level, the implementation of the communication strategy about prevention of the risks of irregular migration. b) Mainstreaming the immigration issue in the programmes and projects of the participating institutions by promoting informed decision-making as a means to discourage irregular migration. <p>It was planned that the communication strategy would be implemented at the national level, with special emphasis in the municipalities of greater expulsion of young population, as well as the community of Salvadorans who live in the United States. At this moment, the strategy has been implemented in a pilot municipality, with a broad participation of local actors: City Council, schools, Ministry of Health, and youth networks. Replica has been made in two other municipalities.</p> <p>Web Links : http://www.unfpa.org.sv/index.php?option=com_docman&task=doc_download&gid=256&Itemid=70 http://www.unfpa.org.sv/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=571:nva-concepcion-migracion&catid=37:nacionales http://www.flickr.com/photos/unfpasv/sets/72157633974633611/ http://www.flickr.com/photos/unfpasv/sets/72157635204510314/ http://www.flickr.com/photos/unfpasv/9012073134/in/set-72157633974633611/ http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=AH2F-8zwr7U&list=TLpkfA2iauofSi1xFpnj6-3Uwllixg9UgX</p>	

Title: Survey of Characterization of Nicaraguan migrants settled in the east of El Salvador	
Country: El Salvador	Partner(s)/Funder(s): DIGESTYC (national statistics office), Office of Migration, Ministry of Health, MINSAL, Ministry of Labour and Caritas, Diocese of San Miguel, IOM, UNFPA.
Thematic Area(s): Data and research	Tags: Immigration
<p>Summary: In the framework of the "Recommendations of the First Report submitted by the Member State of El Salvador, 2009", to the Committee on the Protection of Migrant Workers, which recommended "the creation of a strong and coordinated database... that includes systematic data as possible as a tool for an effective policy on migration and the implementation provisions of the Convention", and taking advantage of that it was being implemented a pilot project of regularization of the migration status of 1,500 Nicaraguan families, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and DIGESTYC (national statistics office) made the survey "Characterization of Nicaraguan migrants settled in the east of El Salvador".</p> <p>The definition of the variables to investigate, as well as the entire process of data collection had a broad participatory process of GOs and a NGO: Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Office of Migration, Ministry of Health, MINSAL, Ministry of Labour and Caritas, Diocese of San Miguel. The GOs included questions that allowed them to acknowledge the perception of the users about the quality of the services provided by their respective institutions. The study were published and disseminated.</p>	
Web Links : http://www.unfpa.org.sv/index.php?option=com_docman&task=doc_download&gid=270&Itemid=70	

Title: "Supporting the implementation of the migration and development component of the EU-Moldova Mobility Partnership (SIMP)	
Extended Migration Profile (EMP)	
Country: Republic of Moldova	Partner(s)/Funder(s): EC, IOM in Moldova
Thematic Area(s): Data and research	Tags: Migration profiles; Policy Coherence
<p>Summary: The project focused on 4 areas: - supporting the implementation of the EU-Moldova Mobility Partnership, - developing the capacities of the MD Government in out-reaching Diaspora programming; - Supporting the Moldovan Government by enhancing the social security and protection of the Moldovans working abroad; - Working to offset the negative social consequences of migration by targeting the direct needs of the most vulnerable persons left behind by migrants – their children and elderly relatives.</p> <p>The project aimed to assist returning migrants and their families, diaspora associations, children and elderly left behind, Moldovan entrepreneurs/loan applicants attempting to start or improve their business in RM, women and youth entrepreneurs, diaspora scientists, the research and development community in Moldova, Moldovan professionals and university graduates of foreign universities.</p> <p>The EMP Report, presented in 2013, is a country-owned tool, prepared in consultation with a broad range of government and non-government stakeholders. As it contains data on migration from 2005-2010 years it is to be used to enhance policy coherence, evidence-based policymaking and the mainstreaming of migration into development planning. Recently the EMP was updated for the 2011 and 2012 years.</p>	
Web Links : http://scoreboard.mfa.gov.md/search//&state=&theme=&partners=&df=&dt=&adv=/	

<http://www.mfa.gov.md/news-mobility-partnership-en/494470/>

Title: Awareness-raising and capacity building on health officers	
Country: El Salvador	Partner(s)/Funder(s): Ministry of Foreign Affairs, UNFPA Country Office, Ford Foundation.
Thematic Area(s): Migration and health	Tags: Protection, empowerment and rights of migrants; Capacity building; Addressing irregular migration,
Summary: Taking in account the increasing migratory flow of undocumented Salvadorans to USA, as well as the increasing violations of human rights to Salvadorans along the route, the Ministry of Health, MINSAL, has been interested in raising awareness among its officers about the risks of undocumented migration and care of the sexual and reproductive health in migratory processes. Therefore, 3,700 health officers have been trained in the promotion and prevention of the risks of undocumented migration in order to raise awareness among adolescents and young potential migrants in health centers and community services, about the risks of undocumented migration in their health, particularly on sexual and reproductive health. MINSAL has already included the prevention of the risks of undocumented migration in their "Technical Guidelines for Teenagers Care".	
Web Links : http://www.unfpa.org/sv/index.php?option=com_docman&task=doc_download&gid=255&Itemid=70 https://docs.myunfpa.org/docushare/dsweb/Get/UNFPA_Publication-51565	

Title: Awareness-raising on youth networks about the risk of irregular migration	
Country: El Salvador	Partner(s)/Funder(s): Ministry of Foreign Affairs, UNFPA Country Office, Ford Foundation.
Thematic Area(s): Addressing irregular migration,	Tags: Addressing irregular migration, Return and reintegration.
Summary: Due to the increasing migratory flow of undocumented Salvadorans to USA, specially adolescents and Youths, as well as, the increasing violations of human rights to Salvadorans along the route, the Ombudsman's Office has been interested to raise awareness upon the "Youth Units" at the Ombudsman's Office and its networks, about the risks of undocumented migration and the care of sexual and reproductive health in migratory processes, as well as, the rights of migrants. Thus, nearly 2,000 adolescents and young people were sensitized about the risks of undocumented migration and their rights in the migration processes in 51 municipalities of the country.	
Web Links : http://www.unfpa.org/sv/index.php?option=com_docman&task=doc_download&gid=255&Itemid=70 http://www.flickr.com/photos/unfpasv/sets/72157633353377334/ http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=AH2F-8zwr7U&list=TLpkfA2iauofSi1xFpnj6-3Uwllixg9UgX	

Title: Strengthening capacity on human rights and Sexual and Reproductive Health, SRH, care of migrants in transit and returnees, who have been victims of violations of their rights in the migration from El Salvador to United States route.		
Country: El Salvador	Partner(s)/Funder(s): UNFPA Country Office, Ford Foundation.	
Thematic Area(s): Capacity building	Tags: Protection, empowerment and rights of migrants; Addressing irregular migration,	
<p>Summary: Due to the increasing violations of human rights to Salvadorans along the route to the United States of America, the Government of El Salvador has created a network of consular protection, which aims to promote, defend and protect the rights of Salvadorans who reside abroad or are in transit to USA.</p> <p>In this sense, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs decided to strengthen the capacity of the staff of the Salvadoran consular network in Guatemala and Mexico, as well as officials from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (both consular officers as well as administrative staff and support), in human rights issues and Sexual and Reproductive Health, to take care of migrants in transit and returnees who have been victims of violations of their rights in the migratory route from El Salvador to the United States.</p>		
Web Links :		

Title: Millennium Development Goals- Achievement Fund/ Thematic Window Youth, Employment and Migration		
Country: Albania, Bosnia & Herzegovina, China, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Perú, Philippines, Serbia, South Sudan, Sudan Tunisia, Turkey	Co-Funder(s): The Government of Spain Partner(s): UN agencies, National governments	
Thematic Area(s): youth employability, social inclusion, national planning, policy coherence	Tags: Youth Employment and Migration	
<p>Summary: Established in 2006, the UN Millennium Development Goals Achievement Fund (MDG-F) was built on the comparative advantage of United Nations agencies to support national governments, local authorities and civil society organizations in their efforts to tackle poverty and inequality in eight thematic areas, one of which was Youth, Employment and Migration (YEM). The Youth, Employment and Migration joint programmes (MDG-F JP) addressed a broad range of migration-related equity targets, including gender, social exclusion and minority populations, migrant and informal workers, rural populations, former combatants and unskilled youth labour. These joint programmes provided training, developed monitoring systems, supported national policy and development planning strategies, and initiated partnerships with governments, local authorities, the private sector and civil society organizations. Joint implementation of Youth, Employment and Migration (YEM) programmes achieved coordination with main stakeholders in most countries. Focusing on issues such as youth training and education, improved combinations of protective labour market and other social policies have built capacities among vulnerable youth.</p> <p>Several examples can be highlighted from this experience. For instance, in Costa Rica, this policy initiative promoted a “One-Stop Shop for Youth Employment” seeking to improve the matching of youth labour demand with labour supply. Other capacity-development activities of this initiative include: data work to improve information on vulnerabilities linked to inefficient labour markets and , greater focus on monitoring and evaluating of the project’s impacts and outcomes.</p> <p>The case of Ecuador is an example of how the “whole of government” approach was successfully implemented under this programme. Migration, employment and youth issues have been mainstreamed into public policies and national policy agendas thanks to a large extent to the collaborative effort of various line ministries under the leadership of the National Secretariat for Migrants (SENAMI). This policy initiative involved the joint effort of line</p>		

ministries such as the Ministry of Economic and Social Inclusion (MIES), the Ministry of Labor (MRL), the Ministry for Social Development and Coordination (MCDS), as well as municipalities, local youth organizations, local finance institutions and UN agencies.

Web Links : <http://www.mdgfund.org/content/youthemploymentandmigration>

Title:	
Project on Mainstreaming Migration into National Development Strategies- Tunisia	
Country: Tunisia	Partner(s)/Funder(s): Switzerland, UNDP, IOM, GMG Working Group on Mainstreaming
Thematic Area(s): Data and research, Policy coherence and mainstreaming«F19»	Tags: Mainstreaming Migration into Development Planning, Capacity Building, Data and Research«F21»
Summary:	
<p>In the context of the initiative Mainstreaming Migration into National Development Strategies, supported by the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) and led by IOM and UNDP, UNICEF Tunisia has collaborated with UNDP, IOM and UNFPA to support national authorities in the development of a national migration policy that enhances the positive impacts of migration on development, while minimizing its negative externalities. In this context, UNICEF is working in collaboration with IOM and UNFPA on a report on the impact of migration on families left behind or who have returned from migrating abroad, using both qualitative and quantitative survey analysis. UNICEF has provided technical assistance to the Tunisia National Statistical Office in order to generate new analysis from the last Census of Population to measure the scale of migration affecting families and children and to describe the main characteristics of migrant and non-migrant households with children between 0 and 17 years of age. This analysis has been used to recommend ways to improve the collection of data on migration in the context of the new Census to be held next April.</p>	
Web Links:	
http://www.undp.org/content/moldova/en/home/operations/projects/democratic_governance/mainstreaming-of-migration-into-development-.html	

Title: UNICEF Multiple Cluster Indicator Survey	
Country: Moldova and Bangladesh	Partner(s)/Funder(s): UNICEF HQ, Bangladesh and Moldova UNICEF Country Offices
Thematic Area(s): Data and research«F19»	Tags: Children left behind«F21»
Summary:	
<p>UNICEF has spearheaded one of the first systematic and multidimensional initiatives to collect quantitative data on the impact of migration on the wellbeing of children and adolescents left behind. The latest phase of the Moldova MICS survey (MICS4 (2009-2011)) included questions facilitating the identification of children and adolescents (0-17 years of age) within households affected by the migration of one or both parents. Given that migration is also a significant social phenomenon in Bangladesh, the forthcoming MICS5 (2012-2014) survey in that country will also include questions aimed at identifying households affected by migration.</p>	
Web Links :	
http://www.childinfo.org/mics.html	

Title: Measuring the social impact of migration on children and adolescents left behind	
Country: Ecuador and Albania	Partner(s)/Funder(s): UNICEF, ILO, and the Special Unit for South-South Cooperation (SU/SSC)
Thematic Area(s): Data and research«F19»	Tags: Children left behind«F21»
<p>Summary:</p> <p>With support from SU/SSC and ILO, UNICEF developed a survey instrument and measurement tool consisting of four modules based on UNICEF's Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS). The four pilot modules focused on the following areas: health, life satisfaction, migratory information and remittances. The 2008 pilot surveys in Ecuador (in 265 households) and Albania (in 299 households) were conducted in partnership with the national census offices to test the reliability and validity of the survey modules. In addition, eight focus groups with children and adults of migrant and non-migrant households were conducted in both countries to improve the accuracy of the survey tool. The experience has allowed to formulate a common methodology for gathering reliable data that captures both the positive and negative effects of migration on children left behind. The pilot surveys in Albania and Ecuador constitute some of the first initiatives to collect data on the impact of international migration on children left-behind.</p>	
<p>Web Links : http://www.childrenleftbehind.eu/wp-content/uploads/2011/05/2009_UNICEF_ChildLeftB_impact.pdf</p>	

Title: Capacity Building on Migration, Children and Human Rights	
Country: Morocco	Partner(s)/Funder(s): High Commission of Planning (HCP) and the National Observatory on Children's Rights
Thematic Area(s): Data and research«F19»	Tags: Immigration«F21»
<p>Summary:</p> <p>According to a recent agreement, UNICEF has pledged to strengthen its partnership and collaboration with the High Commission of Planning (HCP) and the National Observatory on Children's Rights, specifically in the collection and analysis of social indicators relating to children. Through this support, the country office aims to enhance the capacity of policymakers in their creation of child-centred policies to combat child poverty and deprivation. Within the above framework, UNICEF is providing technical assistance to support the HCP in the implementation of a first ever survey to assess the social impact of international migration and remittances on children left-behind and their extended families. The survey will use innovative methods to identify specific impacts on different groups of the population and will enable the government to assess the direct impact of the current economic crisis on migrant households and children.</p>	
<p>Web Links :</p>	

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